

Table 1. **The Seven Types of Community Capitals**

	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
 Natural	The quality and quantity of natural and environmental resources existing in a community.	Parks; lakes; rivers; wildlife; forestland; farmland; mountains; other natural resource features.
 Cultural	The values, norms, beliefs, and traditions that people inherit from the family, school, and community. Also includes material goods produced at a specific time and place (such as paintings, books) that have historical or cultural significance.	Cultural events/festivals; musical heritage, libraries; museums; multilingual populations; historical associations.
 Human	Attributes of individuals that provide them with the ability to earn a living, strengthen community, and otherwise contribute to community organizations, to their families, and to self-improvement (Flora et al., 2004). It includes access to education and knowledge development, training and skill-building activities, and efforts to build and expand local leadership.	Formal and informal educational institutions; workforce training programs; adult and youth leadership programs; lifelong learning activities.
 Social	Connections existing among people and organizations that help make things happen in the community. Includes close ties that build community cohesion (bonding) as well as weaker ties with local and outside people and organizations that help promote broad-based action on key matters (bridging).	Activities that build trust among people and groups of different races and ethnic backgrounds; citizen involvement in community discussions and events; community celebrations or parades; involvement in civic and service groups; organizations that link diverse people and organizations together.
 Political	The ability to influence and enforce rules, regulations, and standards. Access to individuals and groups with the power to influence decisions. Participating in civic discourse on difficult public issues.	Elected and appointed government officials; citizen participation in issue forums; Congressional representatives and staffers; political organization leaders; voting rates in local, state, and national elections.
 Financial	The variety of financial resources available to invest in local projects or economic development initiatives. Efforts to build wealth to support community development activities.	Community foundations; grants; microloan programs; revolving loan funds; community development financial institutions; banks.
 Built	Represents the infrastructure of the community—the basic set of facilities, services, and physical structures a community needs.	Broadband and other information technologies; utilities; water/sewer systems; roads/bridges; business parks/incubator facilities; hospitals/health care buildings; main street buildings; housing stock.